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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1900-TWENTY PAGES.

COL. ROOSEVELT RESUMES HIS CAN- said: "In the first place I notice the com-VASS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

Leaves New York City Early in the Morning and Begins Speaking Soon After Crossing the Jersey Line.

FROM WORKINGMEN of it."

WHO GREET HIM AT PASSAIC, PAT-ERSON AND ELSEWHERE.

Good Crowds in His Own State, Especially at Middletown, Port Jervis, Heliburn and Binghamton.

AGAIN THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION BY GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT,

Who Quotes from the Nebraskan's Speeches to Show What He Would Do if He Became President.

END OF A HARD WEEK'S WORK option of the government.'

FIFTY SPEECHES IN SIX DAYS AND OVER 1,100 MILES OF TRAVEL.

Four Meetings in Binghamton, Where the Governor Is Resting Over Sunday-The Paramount Issue.

BIMGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- Completing over 1,100 miles of travel and having made over fifty speeches, Governor Roosevelt finished the first week of his State compaign in this city to-night, speaking at four meetings. The special train was discarded by the party here and hotel beds were adopted for resting purposes tonight. This afternoon the four gentlemen on the train who have assisted in entertaining the people at various proints, Walter D. Emerson, ex-Senator John Laughlin, James S. Whipple and James Sheffleidpresented Governor Roosevelt with a pair of sleeve links and a pin in commemoration of his forty-third birthday, of which to-day was the anniversary.

At the big assemblage here to-night the Governor repeated many of the things he has said at other points and in addition

"The paramount issue in this campaign is Bryanism, and Bryanism means, in the sphere of civil honesty, Crokerism; in finance. Pettigrewism; as regards liberty and order, Altgeltism; as regards an hon-est ballot, Goebelism, and as regards our foreign policy, Aguinaldoism.

not keep possession of the country. The United States never wished to keep possession of Mexico, but let Mr. Bryan compare the progress that has been made in New Mexico, which we did take, with how it went on before, and he will speedily make up his mind that it has greatly profited by being put under our flag. Incidentally, if Mr. Bryan will look up the history of the territory of New Mexico he will see that he need not be concerned about Porto Rico. We governed New Mexico at first exactly as we are governing Porto Rice. We gave largely a measure of self-government to its people, just as we have given such a Mr. Bryan does not talk about the consent now be made a State, but it would have been folly to have admitted it to statehood

the elder Adams, signer of the President after Washington, as an antiexpansionist, but in reality Mr. Adams in a letter to Senator Quincy, of Feb. 9, 1811, explicitly states that the 'Constitution admits of (to use his own words), conquering by kindness or force alien territory.' Jefferson showed by his actions that he, the framer of the Declaration of Independence, did not believe that that forbade our acquiring the territory of Louisiana, without of the governed, exactly as un-President McKinley we have acquired ines. The above quotation shows as rival, Adams, occupied the same position. In fact, I doubt if there was a single statesman worthy of the name among all those who founded this government who ever adopted in serious earnestness the extreme position now taken by Mr. Bryan."

# DURING THE DAY.

## Speeches by the Governor on His Way to Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- Govering breakfasted the Governor and Mrs. | would not be there.' Roosevelt entered a carriage at 8:30 a. m., and, escorted by a plateon of twenty mounted policemen, drove to the Erie not believe that the prosperity of the Railroad ferry. In Jersey City the Goverher entered his special car to travel toward Binghamten, at which city he arrived at On the way stops were made and short speeches delivered at Stuffern, Hilburn, Middletown, Port Jervis, Schohola, Leckawaxen, Cochocton, Callicoon, Long Eddy, Deposit, Susquehanna and

Great Bend. At the Erie ferry in New York and the railroad station in Jersey City Governor cheered by good-sized crowds which had assembled to see him. Governor Roosevelt was in especially high spirits, which fact he attributed to his satisfaction with the demonstration in New York last night and the occurrence of his forty-third birthday.

When passing through Bassaic the Governor was cheered by a large party of workmen, employed in an iron foundry. One of the men displayed a large piece of brown paper on which was inscribed in large black letters: "Teddy is O. K." At Paterson also there was a large assembly of workingmen who cheered the Governor. At Stuffern the Governor spoke briefly from the platform of his car. He said: "I appreciate you, the voters of the future, coming here (referring to a little company

honor it. Now let us, of the older genera- I tion, see to it that it is honored."

At Hillburn there is an iron works which recently enlarged its plant. Governor Roosevelt, in going to the platform from which he was to speak, passed the ranks of a campaign club, garbed like sailors, and pany that received me has Uncle Sam's uniform on it. We are not afraid of Uncle Sam's uniform-not at all. The Malay bandits and Chinese Boxers are afraid of ft, but we are not. Mr. Bryan says you have not your share of prosperity. The country, as a whole, certainly has prospered. In 1893 none of us were prosperous. To-day there is a high average of prosperity and your new iron works is proof

Governor Roosevelt spoke in the opera house at Middletown to an audience which completely filled the seats and the standing room. The Governor said in part:

"I have hitherto asked Mr. Bryan in vain to answer whether, if elected, he will pay the outstanding obligations in gold or in silver; that is, whether it is the secretary of the treasury or the creditors who have the right to choose the coin in which it is to be paid. Mr. Bryan, having refused to answer, I will now change the form of my question. On Feb. 14, 1895, in the House of Representatives, on the question of the MR. BRYAN'S FINANCIAL VIEWS | gold bond resolution, Mr. Bryan said: 'We insist that outstanding bonds are payable in gold or silver and that the United States has the right to choose the coin. The debtor always has the choice of the coin where only coin is mentioned. The secretary of the treasury has the legal right to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver and thus protect the people from the gold hoarders and exporters. We should compel President Cleveland to protect the government by redeeming in silver when that is more convenient. We believe that greenbacks and treasury notes are redeemable in either gold or silver at the

"In another speech in the House of Representatives on Dec. 21, 1894, Mr. Bryan said: 'The members of this Congress might just as well meet this question. The present secretary of the treasury (Mr. Carlisle) has construed the law to mean that the option really applies to the noteholder and the same principle has been applied to the greenbacks. I find the English language hardly adequate to express my feelings on that subject. There is not a lawyer that would apply such a doctrine to anything except finance. I am in favor of it (the construction) that the government has the option and can exercise it to pay in silver (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

MR. BRYAN PARTAKES OF A FEAST IN TAMMANYTOWN.

Hearst, the Nebraskan's Boomer, Presides, and the Tiger's Keeper Sits in a Place of Honor.

SILVER BASKETS FOR FAVORS

AND A MALICIOUS UNTRUTH SERVED BY STONE FOR DESERT.

"The other day at Yonkers Mr. Bryan Utterance Attributed to Senator Scott said it was better for Mexico that we did That Was Probably Fabricated by a Yellow Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- For the dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan the Hoffman House ballroom was most elaborately decorated. It commenced at 6 o'clock, lasting over an hour. William R. Hearst sat at the head of the table. On his right sat Mrs. Bryan and on his left neasure to Porto Rico. For fifty years New | was Mr. Bryan. On Mr. Bryan's side of Mexico has been kept as a territory, yet the table were Mrs. James Russell Lowell, of the governed in New Mexico. As a mat- Mayor Van Wyck, Mrs. Elliot Danforth. ter of fact, I believe New Mexico should | Senator David B. Hill, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Governor Stone, J. D. Richardfor the forty-odd years after we took possession. In the same way it would be folly Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Dr. J. H. Gird-"One Bryanite advocate the other day G. Follansbee, James Creelman, C. C.

Hughes and Sidney Smith On Mrs. Bryan's side of the table were Richard Croker, Mrs. J. H. Girdner, Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Geo. L. Wellington. W. Bourke Cockran, Eliot Danforth, Mrs. James Creelman, Senator Geo. L. Wellington, Mrs. J. W. Tomlinson, Randolph Guggenheimer, John Whalen, Mrs. Frank Campbell, Philo S. Bennett, John W. Tomlinson, Mrs. C. C. Hughes, Frank Campbell, Mrs. James K. McGuire and Miss Stone. The favors were silver baskets by Tiffany, filled with bonbons, and the menu cards were elaborate.

At the close of the dinner ex-Governor Stone made an address, in the course of which he charged Senator Scott with havsaid at the banquet given to Governor Roosevelt at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last

"Right here I want to say I believe in trusts; they are a good thing. The Standard Oil Company put in its pipe lines in nor Roosevelt was up early to-day at the all the small towns where oil is produced, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, his and if it were not for the Standard Oil sister, in Madison avenue, New York. Hav- | Company the prosperity that we have

> Continuing, Mr. Stone said: "I do not believe in trusts. They are bad things. I do country or any part of the country is dependent upon pipe lines laid by the Standard Oil Company. The Standard Oil Company is a monopoly. The president of the standard Oil Company, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, is worth one billion dollars. What goes that represent? It represents the labor of 500,000,000 men for one day at \$2 per day. The entire adult male population of the whole world is about 300,000,000. The fortune of this trust magnate is equal to one day's labor at \$2 a day to nearly double the en-tire adult population of the globe. I do not pose the acquisition of honest wealth. posed to any industrial system which produces the results indicated. This is the outgrowth of trusts and monopolies. I am op

poed to that kind of a thing. When the dinner ended the party at once started for the meetings. An enormor crowd had gathered around the Hoffman House, When Mr. Croker appeared, folcwed a few moments later by Mr. Bryan, the crowd let its enthusiasm have full play. Mr. Bryan was driven at once to th Broadway Athletic Club meeting, where he addressed the Italian American League.

Denial from Senator Scott.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.-Referring to the harges that he had upheld trusts in a ech at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, said: "I did not say anything that could be construed to mean what is implied in the published report. I did not say anything re-

CHICAGO'S "PROSPERITY" PARADE A GIGANTIC DEMONSTRATION.

So Many Thousand Marchers that Six Hours and a Half Were Required for Them to Pass a Given Point.

UNIQUE FEATURES SEVERAL

TWO ELEPHANTS, WITH "G. O. P." BANNERS, LED THE WAY.

Small-Sized Riot When a Brynnized Democrat Hit One of the Marchers with a Potato.

# REVIEWED BY SENATOR HANNA

AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE RE-PUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Conditional Orders Aggregating Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Placed by the B. & O. R. R.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- For six hours and a half to-day workingmen from every branch of industry in Chicago, lawyers, merchants, railroad men, financiers, marched through the down-town streets of the city in the parade of Republican voters which was planned as the culmination of the national campaign in Chicago. Between two solid lines of spectators stretched from the starting point of the long march on Michigan to its disbanding place on Jackson boulevard near the river and underneath thousands of flags and banners, stretched between the big-office buildings and waving from the windows and roofs, the paraders tramped from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. The day was practically a holiday in Chicago. The Board of Trade, the banks and many of the big down-town stores were closed and the residence districts were partly deserted for hours, while the people massed themselves along the miles of tortuous line of marches applauded to their hearts' content.

The day was a perfect one. Hardly a cloud flecked the sky, while a cool breeze from Lake Michigan tempered the warm rays of the sun and kept fluttering the flags and streamers which decorated the line of march and lifted high in the air the scores of immense kites from which were suspended "McKinley and Prosperity" ban-

Promptly at 10 o'clock the head of the parade, composed of a double line of police and followed by Col. E. C. Young and staff, chief marshal, moved from the starting point at Michigan avenue and Randolph street, and from that time the marchers, with scores of bands playing all kinds of music, good, bad and indifferent, tramped steadily over the granite pavements past the reviewing stand on Jackson boulevard to Jackson and Market streets, where they disbanded. At nearly every point along the line of parade the marchers, cheering, waving fiags, blowing horns and singing campaign songs as they filed by were cheered in return by the densely packed masses on the sidewalks, but here and there a counter demonstration in favor of Bryan was made by the throngs, and in one instance almost a riot took place in consequence.

POTATO THROWER PUNISHED. In front of the City Hall on Washington street were gathered a crowd of enthusinow to administer the government of Porto ner, Mrs. Max Ihmsen, James K. McGuire, of the Democratic presidential candidate. Max Ihmsen, Mrs. Philo S. Bennett, John | Some one in the crowd on the walk threw a potato into the ranks of a West-side marching club going by. The potato hit a marcher in the eye and forced him to leave the ranks. Another marcher plunged into the crowd and forced his way to the thrower. In an instant there was a freefor-all fight. Three companies of the marchers broke ranks, and, with uplifted canes, rushed into the struggling, shouting mass on the sidewalk. It took vigorous work by more than thirty policemen before things were quited down, and in the meantime black eyes and gory noses had accumulated to an alarming degree.

The parade was replete with unique features. Well up toward the head of the parade, and preceding the members of the Marquette Club, who were in tollyhos, two elephants lumbered along bearing on their huge sides banners inscribed, "G. O. P." These were the contribution of the Marquette Club. Close behind the two large elephants came a diminutive donkey. The Hamilton Club contributed a float bearing a stuffed elephant appropriately decorated and bearing various legends. Furnaces in full blast with rows of perspiring workmen caught the fancy of the crowd, as did an enormous dinner pail, mounted on trucks and festooned with canvas hams and loaves of bread.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad employes escorted a float representing a parlor chair car. Near the center of the parade, borne aloft on poles by a hundred men, was a huge banner, a block in length, inscribed 'McKinley and Roosevelt, and four years more of prosperity."

A sixty-foot plank, gilded and properly inscribed, was borne on the shoulders of fifty uniformed men. The parade was reviewed by Chairman Hanna, Senators Mason and Cullom, Vice Chairman Henry C. Payne, Secretary Perry S. Heath, National Committeemen Stewart. New and Kerens and others from the balcony of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and around this point the greatest enthusiasm of the parade was shown. Senator Hanna especially was cheered by the marchers and was kept busy responding to the salutations.

Many out-of-town organizations were represented in the parade. The most promi nent was a delegation of 150 from the Americus Club, of Pittsburg, Pa., who were uests of the Hamilton Club. Big marching clubs were also present from Kenosha Wis. Rockford, Dixon and Deering, III. and from many of the nearby suburban

The numerical strength of the parade was

given in Chicago on Oct. 9, 1896, which was

WILL CONTROL THE HOUSE.

regarded as a record-breaker

Representative Londenslager Predicts Republican Gains.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Republican congressional committee, made today his first personal statement as to the political complexion of the House in the next Congress. He said: "I am confident the Republicans will organize the next House. The reports from all over the country received at these headquarters, coming in from every district and through DEMONSTRATION LAST several different channels, and not confined wholly to political organization information, show clearly and conclusively that the cause of sound money and protection and the upholding of the national honor and credit has been steadily growing. The Republicans and those allied with them in this campaign have been steadily growing more and more active and energetic as they realize the importance of this election. Many who voted for Bryan in 1896 have now declared they intend, for the first time, to vote a Republican ticket. The reports from all over the West are very encouraging, indeed, and, while I am not as specifically advised concerning that portion of the country as I am in the East, yet I am sure we will make gains in that section. So far as the East is concerned, from which territory I have specific information. I am confident we will hold every Republican district that we have now; besides that, I am confident that we will carry about ten additional districts, with the chances in our favor of several others. As to the general situation, you can put all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia in the Republican column. Bryan's present trip (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

CASE OF PATRICK AND JONES TO BE FURTHER EXAMINED.

They Are Charged with Forging the Name of the Late Millionaire Rice to a Check for \$25,000.

OF PROF. WITTHAUS

WHO EXAMINED CERTAIN ORGANS OF THE DEAD FINANCIER.

Arsenic and Mercury Found in the Intestines and Kidneys-Discredited by the Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Magistrate Brann to-day announced his decision in the case of Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, counsel and private secretary, respectively. for the late William M. Rice, holding them to await the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 each. The two prisoners are charged with having forged the signature of Mr. Rice, who died in his apartments, on Madison avenue, under strange circumstances, to a check for \$25,000 drawn on the banking firm of Swenson & Sons. The check was made payable to Mr. Patrick. The check was presented at the bank for certification, and, owing to an error in the spelling of Patrick's name, held up by the bank employes. Inquiry at the home of Mr. Rice by telephone disclosed the fact

of certain organs of Mr. Rice, which he received from the coroner, and of embalming fluid received from the undertaker who embalmed the body of Mr. Rice. The fluid, Professor Witthaus said, conastic Bryan shouters, all waving pictures acid and chloride. The embalming liquid of reproach. It is used in the Bible, and contains no mercury.

check was presented.

The report continues: "The analysis of the stomach and intestines for vegetable poisons have given negative results. The analysis of the stomach, of the intestines and of the kidneys for volatile poison failed to show the presence of any foreign substance other than formaldehyde, a constituent of the embalming liquid mentioned before. The analysis for mineral poisons referred to below has not yet been carried to the part where the zinc may appear. That metal may or may not appear. The stomach was found to contain arsenic in notable quantities, an unweighable minute quantity of mercury. The presence of the arsenic in this and the parts mentioned below would be accounted for if the embalming liquid, a sample of which I analyzed, had been used in preserving this body. The intestines were found to contain both arsenic and mercury. The quantity of arsenic present has not been determined. The quantity of mercury present in the sample examined was found to b 0.0086 gram in 150 grams of tissue, equivalent to seventeen-thousandths grain per ounce of 480 grains. The kidneys contained arsenic and mercury also. The quantity of arsenic has not been determined. The quantity of mercury present in the sample examined was found to be 0.0081 gram in 167 grams of tissue, equivalent to 0.23 grain per ounce. I would infer from the very small quantity of mercury found in the stomach and the relatively large amount found in the intestines, and particularly in the kidneys, that the metal in some form of soluble combination had been introduced into the body during the life of the deceased, probably several hours, possibly days, previous to his death."

Coroner Hart said he would report im mediately to the district attorney's office, and that a time would be set for a conference at which Professor Witthaus would be present. He said that on the report of this conference a date will be

A note was sent to Patrick and Jones in the Tombs notifying them of the findings in Professor Witthaus's report. Jones would make no reply. Patrick sent back word that he did not believe the statement and that in his mind such a finding was mpossible. He referred the sender of his

Work of the Boll Weavel.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 27.-W. S. Robson ne of the most extensive cotton planters in Texas, has gathered statistics from the Brazos and Colorado valleys and declared that the boll weavel has destroyed six

BRYAN MAKES A FINAL EFFORT TO WIN VOTERS IN CROKERTOWN.

Returns to New York and Cements Hi Alliance with the Most Vicious Political Boss in the Country.

EFFORT TO OFFSET THE REPUB LICAN OVATION TO ROOSEVELT.

Several Brief Speeches About Town and a Talk to 14,000 People in Madison-Square Garden.

DAY TRIP INTO CONNECTICUT

POPOCRACY'S CANDIDATE MAKES A VISIT TO NEW HAVEN,

And Tells Yale Students the Kansas City Platform Expresses His Views on the Financial Question.

political demonstrations of the campaign. Fourteen thousand people heard the Democratic candidate speak at Madison-square Garden. He had been speaking all day. and this afternoon he made several addresses at points between New Haven and this city. He was accompanied to this city by two hundred Yale students. When he arrived at the Grand Central station there were more than 5,000 persons to greet him. He spent the remainder of the afternoon at the Hoffman House, where he went over the business of the campaign with leaders. After a dinner in his honor, at which there were forty-five guests, he witnessed the great pyrotechnic display. The sky was carpeted with red and Madison square was ablaze in his honor when the carriage which was to take him on his tour appeared. The streets were crowded with people and his trip to Madison-square Garden was a triumphal one. The first stop was made at the Broadway Athletic Club, where Mr. Bryan spoke to 10,000 enthusiastic people, the majority of whom were Italians. He reached Cooper Union about 9 o'clock and addressed a large gathering of Germans. Thence Mr Bryan drove to the corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue, where he made a speech from his carriage to a crowd of about 5,000 people. He made another from his carriage to a gathering at Twen-

tieth street and Second avenue. Mr. Bryan's Madison-square speech was not begun until after 10 o'clock. It was unlike his former speech at that place. It was addressed to the independent class mainly and he referred to the financial COURT issues. Many times he was forced to stop because of the tremendous cheering. From the time he entered the hall until he quit speaking the outside of the hall was ringing with cheers. As a climax to the day he made two other outdoor speeches. The first was from a stand near Dewey Arch, where he talked to 15,000 persons who could that Mr. Rice had died the day before the | not get into Madison-square Garden. He made another short speech at Madison In his report to the coroner Professor | avenue and Twenty-fourth street. He was Witthaus gives the result of the analysis | then driven to the Hoffman House, where he retired for the night.

SPEECH TO ITALIANS. At the Broadway Athletic Club Mr. Bry an said: "I promise you that if I am elected I will be true to every promise I have tained, besides formaldehyde, the foreign made. I believe the principles of our party mineral ingredients, pottassium, soda, zinc | appeal to the majority of the common peoand aluminum, sulphuric acid, arsenious | ple. The term 'common people' is not one there the highest compliment is contained that was ever said of the common people For when Christ gave the Eleventh Commandment to the people the people heard Him gladly. By the common people we mean those who are the producers, who contribute to the wealth of the country and advance its prosperity. The common people are the country's capital in peace and its soldiers in war. They are more numerous than the uncommon people and vastly more important. They will greatly benefited by the effect of Democratic doctrines, but those who speculate in the wealth of some one else will not be The common people only ask the right to Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas; former labor and enjoy the fruits of their toil. Governor Hogg, of Texas; Benjamin thousands listened to the eloquent and Your chairman speaks of your love for F. Shively, of Indiana; Capt. Patrick O'Far- witty address of the principal orator. your native land. If you did not love your native land you would not be fit to be citizens. A man who does not love his native land is of no use to any community, whether of his birth or adoption."

Mr. Bryan talked for twenty minutes and then drove through cheering crowds to Cooper Union. Mr. Bryan was profusely greeted by those on the platform. He returned their greetings in the most cordial manner. As he faced the audience he looked smilingly happy and confident. He spoke as follows:

"If the Republicans tell me the Demo-

cratic Germans left the Democratic party to save the gold standard I reply that they have come back to save the Declaration of independence. I have made no attempt to conceal my views on the money question. [Cries of 'Good, good.'] I would b unworthy of your support for any office if my opinions should be changed to suit an occasion or to win a vote. If I would surrender my convictions on the n question in order to get to be President trust question, on the army question and on imperialism, after I got to be President. But, my friends, while my views are known on the money question I be lieve that questions of government are portant than questions of money I believe that it is more important tha we should have a Republic than we shall have any particular kind of money stand-

Referring to the question of colonia acquisition Mr. Bryan said he was glathe Democratic party had been prompto take its position against imperialism "When I first had occasion to speak the subject," he said, "I had not had tin to consult other members of the party but I did not believe that any party had the principles which the Democ party had could indorse an imperial po and I thought that there was no dange in any man speaking out in defense the Declaration of Independence. When was cautioned not to speak too soon m reply was that when the Deciaration

go down to defeat fighting on the doctrine that governments rest on the consent o the governed, rather than win by disre-garding that doctrine." The speaker was received with loud applause.

AT SECOND AVENUE.

Second avenue presented a sight which it has seldom seen. Bryan enthusiasts swarmed into the avenue until it was simply impassable from Tenth to Twenty-second streets. The stand erected at the corner of Fourteenth street was surrounded by a living mass of people. For more than half an hour Assistant District Attorney Osborne entertained the crowd. It was a pushing, shoving, seething mass of humanity as far as the eye could reach. They were waiting for Bryan. The windows of the adjacent houses were filled with people, who showed their demonstrations in all manners of ways. Several young women from a house on Second avenue, almost opposite the stand kept up a continual shooting off of a pistol, while others from the roofs set off a continual stream of fire-

It was soon after 9 o'clock when the presidential candidate was announced by the shouts of the crowd. Several mounted policemen rushed through the crowd and made a passageway for a carriage behind them. This contained Mr. Bryan. He alighted when he reached a position just in front of the stand and was escorted through the crowd. He was received with cheers which even he could not subdue for several minutes. Mr. Bryan stood with his head bared before the crowd and his hand raised for quiet. Just as order had been restored several boys perched in a window just back of the stand started to shout for Bryan, whereupon the presidential candidate turned around and smiled. This was the signal for another outburst, which lasted several minutes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.-William Jennings | Mr. Bryan said that he had just come | SPEAKER OF NATIONAL HOUSE Bryan's second coming to this city was the | from a warm room, but that he would say occasion to-night of one of the greatest | a few words. He said: "I believe our cause appeals to the right. We want the doors of the Philippine islands opened. We want the Filipinos to have the same rights that we enjoy." Mr. Bryan ended his brief talk This morning was spent at New Haven by saying: "I am opposed to industrial despotism." The crowd went wild when Mr. Bryan walked down the stairs to the platform, and it was with considerable difficulty that he reached his carriage.

AT THE GARDEN.

Mr. Bryan Is Given a Noisy Welcome-What He Said.

At least an hour before the doors were opened to Madison Square Garden this evening a vast crowd had gathered about seats. Russell Sage took a seat in the (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

POPOCRATIC CELEBRATION IN TH WINDY CITY LAST NIGHT.

Large Amount of Wind Wasted by th Crowd and a Good Deal Expended by the Speakers.

HONOR LIGHTEI

AROUSE BRYANITE ENTHUSIASM.

Adlat E. Stevenson the Orator of the Occasion, Though Lesser Lights Were Permitted to Speak

tention and evoked bursts of enthusiasm as CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- Probably the largest they rode proudly by in the parade. Reoutdoor political mass meeting ever organized in Chicago was held to-night in the half mile of State street known as the "Court of Honor." The great thoroughfare, nearly twice the width of any other street in Chicago, was thronged from Van ren to Randolph street with a cheer ing, jostling mass of people. Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic national committee, had designated this as "flag | day" and the national banner played an important and spectacular part in the celebration. Portraits of Bryan and Stevenson

were also numerous along the broad street. Along both sides of State street speakers' stands had been erected at short dis tions of the multitude nearest at hand. The chief speaker was Adlai E. Stevenson. former Vice President and again a candi- ville. date for that office. Other orators were Democratic candidate for Governor of Illi-Chicago, besides a score of local speakers Mr. Stevenson and the rest of the star oratheir arguments heard by thousands of

The illumination of the Court of Honor was begun as soon as darkness set in, and soon after, from Randolph to Van Buren street, it was a solid blaze of light. The crowds began to gather early, and soon the broad thoroughfare was one mass of shouting, enthusiastic humanity, through which it was almost impossible for the police to secure passage for the carriages containing the orators of the evening. Fireworks were shot off and Democratic ward clubs and ward organizations from all parts of the city added their numbers and their enthusiasm to the excitement

of the celebration. Adlai E. Stevenson arrived at noon from Milwaukee and was entertained at dinner by the Iroquois Club, followed by a reception. About 7 o'clock the orators were driven to the State-street stands and the speaking began. The former Vice President was greeted at all points with the utmost

Escorted by the County Democracy M Stevenson was first driven to the stanrected near Randolph street. Seated with nim in his carriage were Mayor Harrison and Robert E. Burke. With great difficults a squad of policemen secured a passage fo pressed outward to the car tracks, and at times made it almost impossible for the street cars to get through. All along the line to Randolph street the former Vice President stood up in the carriage and In addition to that second committee, he is and American flags in their hands) and you was apparently finit the Democratic party has made its carriage that the Control of this year's cotton position known on this subject in language that because I had seen that he would talk that cannot be mistakes. I do not not in meeting. But those are not that the "sound money" parade that t

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HE ADDRESSES A BIG MEETING AT NOBLESVILLE,

And Makes the Statement that Representative C. B. Landis Will Be Elected.

DISCUSSION OF IMPERIALISM

N ABLE ARGUMENT THAT PUT VA-GARIES TO FLIGHT.

The Issues of the Campaign Ably Handled by the Eloquent Iowa Statesman.

WEATHER FOR RALLY FINE

AND PEOPLE OF HAMILTON COUNTY FLOCKED TO NOBLESVILLE.

The Crowd One of the Largest That Ever Participated in a Political Meeting in that City.

WAS IN FINE FETTLE AND PLEASED HIS BIG AUDIENCE.

N. Chambers and John B. Cockrum, of This City, Also

Made Addresses. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 27 .- The demonstration here to-day in honor of the visit of Gen. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, speaker of the National House of Representatives, was one which will live long in the building and it took but a short while the memory of those fortunate enough to to fill the thirty-five hundred unreserved take part in it. The state of the weather has been such as to disprove Bryan's recent

assertion that "God is a Democrat." The crowd which assembled in this city to-day to greet the distinguished statesman and orator was the largest that ever participated in a political rally in Hamilton county. Various estimates of its size ranged from 15,000 to 25,000. The streets fairly swarmed with humanity all day long. Every township in the county sent a generous delegation. The decorations surpassed anything previously attempted here. The great parade took place at 11 o'clock this morning and proved an imposing and interesting affair. The marchers extended in an unbroken line of over a mile in length and their passage past a given point occupied one hour. Several special features of great beauty lent a tinge of the picturesque to the procession. One of these was a carriage handsomely decorated in yellow, occupled by four young ladies attired in yellow costumes, to represent the gold stand-AND FIREWORKS SET OFF TO ard. The Sheridan delegation aroused much enthusiasm by the display of a banner carrying the inscription, "We'll leave our happy homes for you, Landis." Hortonville, the home of many Quakers, refuted the popular notion that this sect is opposed to the Republican ticket on account of its present military policy by exhibiting a banner inscribed, "Quakers Will Fight Democracy." A band of nearly three

vated greatly by to-day's monster demonstration and feel that the result is no longer in doubt. THE HENDERSON PARTY. General Henderson, with his party, ay rived at 1 o'clock and was received at the station by a troop of Rough Riders with a band. The general was accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, David Moore, his private secretary, District Chairman Fred Sims, of Frankfort, and Messrs, John B. Cockrum, R. O. Hawkins, Smiley N. Chambers, Daniel M. Ransdell, Archibald A. Young and Dr. Franklin W. Hays, of Indianapolis, tances, and from these points Democratie A reception committee, composed of Counorators of prominence addressed the por- ty Chairman S. M. Smith, T. J. Lindley and Will H. Craig, accompanied General Henderson from Indianapolis to Nobles-

hundred Rough Riders attracted great at-

publican leaders have had their spirits ele-

The big meeting was held in the mammoth Republican tent north of the city, and rell, of Washington, D. C.; Col. John I. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Martin, of Missouri; Samuel Alschuler, | Chambers and Cockrum, who were given rousing receptions and listened to with nois, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of close attention. The meeting was presided over by T. J. Lindley, of Westfield. Gen. Henderson took occasion near the outset of tors were driven rapidly from one stand to his speech to pay a glowing tribute to another and were thus enabled to make Representative Landis, which was greeted with tumultous demonstrations of approval. Referring to Mr. Landis, the speaker

> "I don't know whether Charley Landis was born on a farm or not. Was he? [Cries of 'Yes.'] I did not know that a farm could turn out such a silvery voice as Charlev's, yet he is the orator of Congress. We have Dolliver there, we have Cousins there, we have Henderson there [Laughter.] Even members of Congress figure on getting to heaven after a long probationary period, but Landis can lift a congregation heavenward as no other man I ever heard talk, and it is a pleasure to visit a town situated in his district. I want to tell you a thing about Landis. You know if a man in Congress gets on one big committee he must be satisfied. That is enough. Charley Landis is on one of the greatest committees of the House of Representatives-that of foreign affairs.

A LEVEL-HEADED MAN. "It requires a level-headed man to fill a place on a committee that has to deal with foreign affairs. A hot-headed man might get us into foreign complications. Charley Landis is a level-headed man, and he is on that committee. In addition to that, he is on the committee on civil service reform, and the first time I was attracted to the man was in the last Congress when he 'skinned' the Democratic reformers to a finish. His exposure and denunctation of the shortcomings of these men was terrific ponse to the terrific cheers of on the elections committee. I put him o

# whether it would be proper or not. I do not ask whether it would bring us favor. Speaking for myself I would a thousand times rather the Democratic party would